



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

amity and peace to which the Eighteenth of May has been consecrated. The following letter was sent on March 8 from the office of the American Peace Society to the State Superintendents of Public Instruction and the Superintendents of Schools in all cities in the nation of five thousand inhabitants and over:

Dear Sir : The observance of the Eighteenth of May, the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague Conference, as Peace Day has become so general in the schools of the country that it hardly seems necessary further to call attention to it.

Last year the Superintendents of Public Instruction in more than one-third of the States officially recommended the observance, and a number of others expressed their cordial approval of it. In nearly all of the larger cities — New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, Minneapolis, etc. — the Superintendents of Schools had the day observed with suitable exercises in the schools under their charge. The same was true in very many of the smaller cities.

Though not yet universally kept, the day may therefore be considered as permanently established as one of the great anniversaries to be regularly observed hereafter in the educational institutions of the country. It is sincerely hoped that the Superintendents of Public Instruction in the remaining States, and the Superintendents of Schools in the cities by whom this letter is received, will make a special effort this year to have the day observed in those places which have not yet kept it, and thus make it for the first time universal.

The success which has attended the observance has been in nearly all cases most striking. From half an hour to an hour has been devoted to suitable exercises by the pupils themselves or their instructors, or prominent persons from the neighborhood. The boys and girls have in most cases responded enthusiastically to the appeals made to them in behalf of humanity, friendship, international justice and peace. They have been especially attracted by the remarkable story of the origin and growth of the peace movement and by the larger conception of patriotism as including their duty not only to their own country, but to the other races and people of the world.

Will you not, as far as practicable, use your influence to promote the suitable observance of the day this year in the schools which are under your supervision?

The American Peace Society will be glad to place its literature, at a merely nominal price, at the service of superintendents and teachers who may desire to use it in making preparations for the day. A leaflet containing suggestive programs is herewith enclosed.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society,

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, *Secretary.*

The first number of the *Cosmopolitan Student*, the new monthly organ of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, edited by the General Secretary, Louis P. Lochner, Madison, Wis., is well done, and gives promise of a future of great usefulness for the journal. Our warmest congratulations to Mr. Lochner and the Association.

Editorial Notes.

Noteworthy Comments on Peace. At a reception given on March 2 to the Archbishops of York and Canterbury and members of the Convocation of each Diocese, King Edward made some noteworthy

comments on the peace of the world. Replying to the addresses of the Convocations of Canterbury and of York, he said :

"Your recognition of my efforts to maintain the peace of the world gives me special pleasure. Upon peace, the health, happiness, and material progress of all nations depend. It is my constant prayer that our country may be spared the perils and miseries of war, which, in this modern age, must involve the ruin of millions.

"I join with you in my thanks to God that the maintenance of good faith and amity between the great powers and the concord in Christendom is still unbroken, and that rarely in the history of the world has the idea of war been more repulsive or the desire for peace more widely cherished throughout my empire."

Not only of the British empire, but of practically every nation on the face of the globe, is the king's judgment true, that the idea of war is now unusually repulsive and the desire for peace peculiarly deep and strong. It is in these strong and ever-deepening sentiments of the masses of the people that the hope of the early realization of the permanent peace of the world lies.

Mr. Fairbanks' Good Report. Former Vice-President Fairbanks, who returned on March 17 from his tour around the world, brought back a good report of the attitude of other countries towards ours. After alluding to President Roosevelt's services in strengthening the ties of good neighborhood between us and other powers, Mr. Fairbanks said :

"There is therefore no evidence of any lurking fear of our absolute good faith; and so long as that prevails there is no danger of serious collision between the United States and any other nation.

"The fact is, diplomacy will adjust, as it should, any and all international questions we have or are likely to have, so far as we are able now to foresee. Nothing but an absolutely inconceivable blunder in diplomacy can bring about a conflict between us and any of our friends beyond the Pacific or beyond the Atlantic. President Taft and Secretary Knox have the wisdom and patriotism necessary to preserve our rights in the Far East, under the orderly and usual processes of diplomacy, without any peril either to our national honor or our national peace.

"Those who now and then fill the air with unfounded rumors of possible trouble between us and any foreign power do not thereby advance our world-wide interest or contribute to our national prestige.

"There is not the slightest ground, in my opinion, for the suggestion which now and then obtains currency, to the effect that there is danger of war between the United States and Japan, or with any other power. The fact

is, we were never further removed from the possibilities of serious conflict than we are to-day. Japan has a respect and an admiration for the United States which are genuine and undisguised. I have found such to be the feeling of that country from the Emperor and the Katsura Cabinet down to men in every walk of life. Editors, business men and men generally who influence public opinion covet nothing more than favorable regard of the United States.

"If there seems to be any conflict of view with respect to Japanese and American rights in Manchuria or elsewhere, it does not follow that that means grave difficulty, or that any thought of trouble enters into the minds of either government because of such a fact."

Mr. Fairbanks spoke with equal positiveness about the good feeling towards our country not only in Great Britain and France, but also in Germany and the other countries which he visited.

Hon. Isaac R. Sherwood, a Brigadier General of the Civil War and Member of Congress from Ohio, in his Evacuation Day address, March 16, before the Citizens' Association of South Boston, gave utterance to the following sentiments :

More Quakers, Fewer Battleships. "Our easy victory over Spain has made the young men of to-day war mad, and the military spirit is rampant and dangerous. Just at the close of that war a brave soldier and a born leader, who won fame in Cuba and who was lifted by the American people to that dizzy seat in the White House, addressed the military cadets at West Point, saying in a public address: 'A soldier should not only be willing to fight, but anxious to fight.'

"This reminds me forcibly of what the 'Sage of Concord,' the great Emerson, said: 'We think we have reached the zenith of civilization, whereas we are only at the cock-crowing of the early dawn.' The present furor over the slaughter of wart-hogs and rhinos and elephants in British Africa only intensifies his prophecy.

"The safety of this republic is in patriotic hearts and homes, and not in professional soldiers trained to kill for hire. The ethical movement of the age is against big standing armies and navies. The commerce of peace has wings of white and her mission is the uplifting and betterment of the race. No man of heart and intelligence believes that a big army and a powerful navy are messengers of peace.

"All honor to the Peace Society of Boston; all honor to the Peace Society of New York. Let every patriotic man and woman hope and pray that a peace society be formed in every city and hamlet from Cape Cod to San Francisco bay. What the country needs, and needs more than anything else in the domain of civic righteousness, is more Quakers and fewer battleships.

"Here is a sentiment by the immortal Washington, inspired in the ripeness of his civil life after the seven years' war in which he was commander-in-chief:

"My first wish is to see this plague of mankind — war — banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent

amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind."

Why Waste Our Millions? The following resolution was last month unanimously adopted by the Pastors' Union of Goldsboro, N. C. (Dr. W. G. Hubbard, president, Rev. J. H. Frizelle, secretary), remonstrating against any further increase of the United States navy at the present time, and copies of it sent to the North Carolina Senators and Representatives at Washington:

"The navy we now have is larger than we shall ever need if our course is just. Why should we spend twenty-four millions upon two great battleships which we shall never use, if our word of honor is of any value? Have we not agreed by treaty with twenty-four of the leading nations, and they with us, that we shall settle our disputes by arbitration? Why waste millions for a thing we have agreed not to use? In the last analysis this waste of more than seventy per cent. of the revenues of the United States for wars past and future is paid by the consumers. Thus the cost of living has advanced, even to the point of oppression. The United States has not an enemy among all the foreign nations of the world at present. And for one hundred and twenty-five years we have not been attacked by a foreign foe. In the foreign wars we have had we have been the aggressors. We have nothing to fear from abroad. Why then waste our millions for ships to rust and thus increase our burdens?"

Oslerized Warships. Secretary of the Navy Meyer, in his interview with the House Naval Affairs Committee last month, stated that a large number of vessels of the navy are now obsolete and ready for the junk heap. These, he said, were mostly of the "smaller type — cruisers, yachts, and the like." He advises the Navy Department to have a sale of these vessels, similar to that made by the British admiralty a few years ago. The *New York Times* finds, on investigation, that there are no less than twenty-six vessels in the navy which are now practically useless, — one second-class battleship, twelve protected cruisers, three unprotected cruisers and ten monitors. These vessels cost originally \$50,735,789. One of them is 11 years old, six are 12 years old, one 19, five 22, three 23, six 24, one 25 and three 27. The average cost of the construction of these vessels was just under two millions each. The expense for repairs, changes, salaries of their officers and men, ammunition, food, etc., has probably been not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars each annually. At even half that amount for their annual maintenance, they have cost for their keep no less than sixty-six millions of dollars. And now after this enormous outlay of at least one hundred and sixteen millions of dollars (and more probably one hundred and eighty millions) for their construction and maintenance, they are to be "put

to sleep " as of no more use ! And who can tell of what real use the most of them have ever been ? What danger or disrespect would ever have come to the nation if nine-tenths of them had never been built at all ? And yet at the present time the government is building ships costing two to four times as much as these old ones, whose life will be only about half as long (for the bigger and more complex, the fewer years will they last), whose maintenance will cost three or four times as much yearly — and then they will all have to be " Oslerized " and put out of the way ! And all this is done that the nation may be " ready " for some purely imaginary enemy .

Church Dedicated to Peace.

On Sunday evening, March 20, the new First Baptist Church of Brockton, Mass., a capacious and beautiful house of worship, as the last act in a week of dedicatory exercises, was dedicated to the World Peace Movement. The pastor, Rev. A. C. Archibald, in speaking of this fact, said to the congregation — a great congregation of twelve hundred people — that it had been declared that this was the first time that a church had ever been formally dedicated to the cause of world-wide peace. We are not able to say whether this statement is really true, though we know of no previous formal dedication of a church to the peace cause. But the necessity of the formal dedication of a Christian church to the cause of peace, in order that it may be clearly known how that church stands on this great subject, is a most curious phenomenon. Every Christian church, from the year one to the present time, if it had been true to the principles of the Founder, would have been publicly known to stand for the principles of peace, as naturally as for love of God, for truth, righteousness and the other ordinary virtues. But, alas ! even the churches of the Prince of Peace have often stood for war, for the spirit of war, the things that make for war, the methods of war, and for the glorification of the deeds of war. Happily, this is no longer true to the extent that it was formerly. Thousands of churches in this and other countries are to-day steadily loyal to the teachings of Jesus and to the movement for the abolition of war. But the Brockton church has set a timely example, which might well be followed in the dedication of every new house of worship hereafter, for the gospel of peace is an essential part of the gospel of the kingdom of God. Might it not be well, also, for all the old and long-existing church structures to have a rededication in which the great cause of world peace might have its appropriate place ? At the Brockton dedication of the New First Baptist Church to the world peace movement, Secretary Trueblood of the American Peace Society delivered the address, on " The Growing Unity of the World ."

Reception to Dr. Snedden.

A reception to Dr. David Snedden, the new Massachusetts Commissioner of Schools, formerly professor in the Teachers' College, Columbia University, was given on March 17, by the American Peace Society, the International School of Peace and the American School Peace League. The reception was arranged by the Committee of the Directors of the American Peace Society on Local Meetings, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, chairman. It was held at the rooms of the International School of Peace, 29A Beacon Street, Boston. Edwin D. Mead, director of the school, presided. Brief addresses of welcome to Dr. Snedden were made by Mr. Mead, by Benjamin F. Trueblood, secretary of the American Peace Society, and Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the School Peace League, in which the relations of educators to international progress, friendship and peace were discussed. Dr. Snedden in his response outlined in a forcible and most interesting manner some of the differences between the old conceptions of education and the new. He emphasized the fact that the newer education proceeds on the principle that the boys and the girls should be educated and trained, not simply to know subjects, but in order to fit them to be good, strong and useful citizens, and to fill efficiently their destined places in the life of the nation and the world. From this point of view he felt that the principles and aims of the peace movement might with great propriety be brought to the attention of the pupils in the schools, and indeed made an integral part of the aim and work of public school education. After Dr. Snedden's address and remarks by his assistant, Mr. Orr, and by Professor Chamberlain of the Throup Polytechnic Institute of Los Angeles, a most pleasant social hour was spent by those present.

Walter Walsh Coming Again. Rev. Walter Walsh of Dundee, Scotland, the eloquent preacher, whose visits to the United States in 1904 and 1908 are remembered with pleasure by so many, and whose book on " The Moral Damage of War " is one of the most powerful modern arraignments of the war system, is to visit us again this year. He comes under the auspices of the International School of Peace, and will spend the entire months of May and June here, giving addresses to churches and various organizations upon different aspects of the war against war, with lessons drawn largely from recent British experience. He will be present and speak at the New England Peace Congress at Hartford the second week in May, will spend the first week in June at Pittsburg, where he is to receive an honorary degree, and the last week in June at the Summer School of the South at Knoxville. Engagements for him will be made by the International School of Peace, 29A Beacon Street,

Boston. Among the subjects on which Mr. Walsh will speak in America are: "Europe's Optical Illusion," "The Delusion of Armaments as a Bond of Peace," "In Time of Peace Prepare for Peace," "The Military Madness and the Church's Duty," "Boy Scouts and Other Military Devices," "Lessons from British Politics" and "What the United States, Germany and Great Britain Could Do Together."

News from the Field.

The peace movement has been slow in starting in Russia, but it is sure to gain in force rapidly. The first Russian peace society was that organized at Moscow, as we have already announced. Now we have received word of the organization of a society at St. Petersburg. The president is Professor M. Kovalevsky; the secretary, Mr. E. Semenoff, a well-known Russian publicist; the treasurer, Madam Z. Dunkovsky; Baron Taube, Count Tolstoy, Messrs. de Roberty, Zavoiko, Rodicheff and Efremoff are members of the executive committee. Several of these are members of the Duma.

The Interparliamentary Union is to hold its conference this year in Brussels from the 21st to the 24th of July. One of the most important subjects to be discussed at the conference is that of the immunity of private property from capture at sea in time of war.

At a meeting of the British Group of the Interparliamentary Union held a month ago at the House of Commons, under the presidency of Lord Werdale, it was announced that both the Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour had consented to become honorary vice-presidents of the Group.

The preliminary oratorical contest of the Peace Association of Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, took place on March 18. There were four contestants. The intercollegiate contest of the State of Ohio will take place at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, on April 25. The interstate contest is expected to take place at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the 18th of May.

The Lombard Peace Union, Milan, Italy, held its annual meeting on the 6th of May in the *Antisala del Consiglio Comunale*, kindly granted by the city authorities. The work of the society for the year was presented, and there was discussion of the question how its propaganda might be enlarged and improved. Further details have not reached us.

Hamilton Holt, managing editor of the *Independent* and a prominent member of the executive committee of the New York City Peace Society, has been giving his illustrated lecture on "The Federation of the World" in a number of cities this season. On March 20 he gave the lecture in Detroit to about three hundred and fifty persons, who expressed their appreciation by frequent applause.

James L. Tryon, Assistant Secretary of the American Peace Society, gave last month a lecture before the Boston University Law School and a course of three lectures at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., on international subjects. This is the

third year that he has given a similar course of lectures at the school. On the first day of this month (April) he also gave a lecture before the Class in International Law of the Harvard Law School.

Dr. William P. Rogers, Dean of the Cincinnati Law School and President of the Arbitration and Peace Society of Cincinnati, has been giving a number of addresses on the international peace movement during the winter. He finds the people both "surprised and attracted by the facts" of the extraordinary progress which the cause is making.

A very fine address was given before the ministers of Hartford, Conn., on the 21st of March by Arthur Deerin Call, president of the Connecticut Peace Society and chairman of the committee which is organizing the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress for May 8-11. The subject was "A Substitute for War." The address was printed in full in the *Hartford Daily Times* of March 22.

Señora de Costa, president of the South American Peace Association at Buenos Ayres, has induced the Argentine government to vote \$6,000 to place a replica of the Christ of the Andes statue, reduced in size, in the Palace of Peace at The Hague. That is good work.

The Copenhagen Branch of the Danish Peace Society has opened rooms at 24 Forchhammersvej, where the members will have access to a reading room and lending library, and where monthly meetings will be held. The society proposes to place in these rooms a library of peace literature as complete as possible, including books, pamphlets and periodicals, and will feel very thankful for gifts of such literature from any societies or individuals who may be disposed to send them. Older books and pamphlets are especially desired. Address them to the president, Ingenior Olaf Forchhammer, at the address given above.

It is most refreshing and encouraging to have, at last, reports of the activity of peace societies in Russia. On the 21st of February the Committee of the St. Petersburg Peace Society gave a reception and banquet to the French Parliamentary Delegation which Baron d'Estournelles de Constant had taken to the Russian capital. The program of the day included a breakfast in the forenoon, a meeting in the afternoon, the first public meeting of the society, at which Professor Kowalevsky presided and Senator d'Estournelles gave an address on "Patriotism and Peace" to twelve hundred people, and a banquet in the evening, at which Mr. Ephremoff, president of the Russian Interparliamentary Group, presided. At this dinner speeches were made by the presidents of the Duma and of the Council of the Empire, by Mr. Iswolsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Ambassador Louis of France and other persons. Telegrams of sympathy and greeting were sent to Frederic Passy at Paris and to Dr. Gobat, the Peace Bureau at Berne.

We have received an excellent account of the work for the past two months of Robert C. Root, Pacific Coast Representative of the American Peace Society, but it reached us too late for insertion in this issue.